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France, Britain Pledge to Work Closely Together

LONDON, Jan. 23 (Reuters) — France and Britain, in a new show of cordiality, agreed today to act in close harmony on as wide a subjects as possible.

This declaration of intent came from official sources after French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann paid a 90-minute call on Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart and European Affairs Minister George Thomson.

Mr. Schumann then went to a working lunch at 10 Downing Street with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, passing on the way to assure reporters that this morning's meeting had been positive, cordial and useful.

In a radio interview, Mr. Schumann asserted that "French policy in the Mediterranean, in particular our Libyan policy, is very well understood in London," United Press International reported. "It is much better understood there than in some other capitals, and was not a cause of disagreement at any point of my conversations."

E. Germans Step Up Road Harassment

Only Allied Traffic Gains Access Freely

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (NYT) — The East German Communists today intensified traffic harassment on the Western access routes to and from Berlin, blocking roads during much of the day to all motorists.

The interference, still below the level of an all-out road blockade, began Wednesday in protest of committee sessions being held in West Berlin by the West German parliament.

During the first two days, the harassment was directed mainly at trucks, but today East German border guards also barred drivers of private cars and buses for four hours and more. By tonight more than 100 cars and buses and an equal number of trucks were lined up at each of the city's two exits.

The East Germans control German travel along the transit routes linking Berlin — 110 miles inside West Germany — with the West German Federal Republic. Vehicles of the three Western allies — Britain, France and the United States — moved without trouble.

The American, British and French Embassies in a statement issued Bonn last night said they were concerned by the Communists' action. United Press International reported:

"They regard this unprovoked action as particularly inopportune at a time when the three governments have proposed to the European Union the opening of quiet negotiations with the aim of improving the situation without regard to Berlin and free access to the city," the statement said.

East Lightly Slaps At Brandt's Letter

By David Binder

BONN, Jan. 23 (NYT) — East Germany's official press agency found a short commentary this afternoon mildly criticizing the letter sent yesterday by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to Willi Stoph, the Premier of East Germany, proposing bilateral negotiations.

The agency, ADN, said the letter lacked "constructive proposals on the decisive question of establishing normal and equal relations on the basis of international law" between the two German states. But it did not rule out dialogue.

The 150-word text of the chancellor's letter was copied in Bonn today by the Federal Press Office. It disclosed that Mr. Brandt had proposed bilateral "negotiations on an exchange of declarations of renunciation of force."

Combined with a broadly based exchange of opinions concerning the regulation of all the questions pending between both our states, including relations of equality."

The chancellor reiterated his week-old recommendation that after 20 years of hostility, the two Germans should begin their approach to each other without a fixed agenda.

Last Monday at an international press conference in East Berlin, Walter Ulbricht, the chief of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Soviet Task Force Veers Off Britain

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP) — British Navy ships and planes today shadowed a missile-armed Soviet task force that at one stage seemed to be heading through the English Channel.

Three days ago the three Soviet ships sailed out of the Mediterranean and headed north, naval officers said, but on reaching the western approaches to the channel they suddenly changed course and headed back south.

They were identified as the 18,000-ton helicopter carrier *Moskva* and two *Kashin*-class destroyers, each about 5,800 tons.

Soviet warships rarely use the English Channel, though under international law they are free to do so. When they do, they are kept under close watch as a normal British and NATO activity.



ASSOCIATED PRESS
AID FOR INJURED — An Israeli medic gives first aid to a captured Egyptian soldier on the island of Shadwan, according to the Israeli sources who released pictures yesterday of the assault on the island fortress.

Student Riots Renewed in Turin, Milan

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP) — Student violence broke out anew in two of Italy's major cities today, and public transport strike stranded commuters and jammed traffic in Rome and Milan.

A police official and 15 students were hurt in a battle in front of the University of Turin.

Leftist and rightist students clashed with iron bars, chains and wooden clubs. Police, trying to keep the two factions apart, were caught in the middle.

The melee began when 500 leftist students tried to keep rightists from attending a student assembly.

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Hijacker Re-Arrested In Lebanon

2 New Charges Laid To Frenchman Belon

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Lebanese authorities re-arrested hijacker Christian Belon today and brought two fresh charges against him.

Police escorted the 26-year-old Frenchman back to prison at Babak, near Beirut.

Belon told his Lebanese lawyer, Abdel Khalaf: "I will accept any decision which is suitable to the interests of Lebanon and which will not injure France."

One of the new charges—restricting public freedom—comes into the more serious "criminal" category of Lebanon's two categories of offenses and carries a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment.

Belon hijacked a Trans World Airlines Boeing-707 with 21 persons aboard from Paris in Beirut Jan. 9 to protest Israeli action against Lebanon. He used two revolvers and a rifle in the hijack, the purpose of which he said was to demonstrate his love for Lebanon.

The other new charge against Belon today came in the less serious "civil" category of offenses. It was that he "caused damage to the property of others in his personal interest."

Legal sources said Belon replied: "I did not shoot for personal reasons. It was in the interests of the people of Palestine."

11 Shots Fired

Belon was reported to have fired a shot in the plane when it landed at Rome for refueling. After it taxied in a halt in Beirut, he pumped ten rounds into its instrument panel.

Belon already faces two civil-category charges—carrying unlicensed weapons and using them to threaten—on which he was free on 25 Lebanese pounds (\$8) bail from Jan. 14 until today.

The Lebanese official attitude hardened after public criticism of their red-carpet treatment and concern over air safety.

Originally feted as a public hero, the young Frenchman went sight-seeing and dining after his release. He stayed a weekend at the home of Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt as his personal guest and an ex-prime minister, Abdallah Yafi, urged that he be given a medal for the hijacking.

Harassment Stepped Up

(Continued from Page 1)

Communist state, indicated he also was prepared for talks with an open agenda, but he and his press organs, including the ADN, insisted at the same time that the point at which in start was "internationally legal recognition" in the form of a Bonn-East Berlin treaty.

In his letter, Mr. Brandt said he had appointed a cabinet minister, Egon Franke, as his negotiator, adding that West Germany was "ready at any time to begin negotiations."

This appointment is also destined to draw opposition from the Communists. Mr. Franke, 56, is the Minister for Inner-German Relations—post already assailed by Mr. Ulbricht as an expression of the West German government's continuing "presumption of sole representation" of the German people.

At his Monday press conference, Mr. Ulbricht described Mr. Franke as "possibly competent in the West German government for relations between North Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony"—both states of West Germany—implying that he would not accept the minister for Inner-German Relations as a discussion partner.

An East German newsmen pointed out to a Western newsmen that Mr. Ulbricht had already named his own Foreign Minister, Otto Winzer, as his main negotiator for dealings with West Germany and expected Mr. Brandt to designate his own Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, for the Bonn side. The East German said these designations were an expression of Mr. Ulbricht's demand for "full international legal recognition" in diplomatic form.

2 Bonn Starfighters Collide. One Pilot Dies

BONN, Jan. 23 (AP)—Two West German F-104G Starfighter jet fighter planes collided in the air yesterday and crashed, the Defense Ministry announced.

The accident, at Lechfeld, in Bavaria, brought to 115 the number of Starfighters lost through crashes and accidents on the ground since West Germany started using them in 1961.

The ministry said both of the pilots in yesterday's collision ejected safely, but one later died of injuries sustained in the collision.

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CLEANING UP—A volunteer relief worker washes one of 500 refugee children housed in a no longer used maternity home in Port Harcourt, Eastern Nigeria. The children came from the former Biafran enclave and were reported to be badly in need of attention.

Count Von Rosen Says Press Saw Little of Biafra Misery

MALMOE, Sweden, Jan. 23 (AP)—

Count Carl Gustaf von Rosen, the Swedish flying ace who organized the Biafran Air Force, told a news conference here today that newsmen have seen only part of the great misery in Biafra.

"All the journalists have been ushered around by the winning Nigerians and they have not seen anywhere near the whole truth," Count von Rosen said. He returned to Sweden yesterday.

Commenting on air strikes by his Biafran air units against Nigerian oil installations, which caused an estimated \$100,000 worth of damage, he said, "Surely, the British government and the Nigerians would have liked to see me dead. But when you have seen children die in Biafra you don't desert the country."

Collapse Unexpected
Count von Rosen, 60, said he left Biafra shortly before the collapse, "not expecting it to happen." He attributed the fall of Biafra to massive British and Soviet military aid to Nigeria.

"British Prime Minister [Harold] Wilson and [Nigerian leader Maj. Gen.] Yakubu Gowon have lots of trouble on their hands still, and a political solution would have been a lot better."

"I did not think Britain and the Soviet Union would have the stomach to put in the massive military

aid they did on the Nigerian side," he said.

He explained his efforts on the Biafran side by saying he had found no other way, diplomatic or otherwise, in which he could help the suffering people.

Count von Rosen said he had left Biafra to organize an instrument landing system for the Uli airstrip.

The system would have made more air strikes against Nigeria possible, "forcing them in the conference table," he said.

"It would have been a great asset if we could have got the system organized and it was a great shock to me when the country fell while I was out," he said.

"Still, I do believe the Biafrans have a better chance of having their human rights respected after fighting so bravely."

Israeli High Court Rules Child Of Non-Jew Mother Is Jew

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23 (UPI)—

Israel's Supreme Court today ruled to four that the child of a Jewish father and a non-Jewish mother is still a Jew.

The verdict overturned a centuries-old tenet of Judaism—that the child takes the faith of the mother.

A bitter quarrel immediately broke out between the Jewish clergy and the Israeli state over a ruling that will affect Jewish communities throughout the world.

Wherever They Are
In essence, the court's verdict—after a year of deliberation—is that a person with at least one Jewish parent belongs to the mystical brotherhood "Leum Hayehudi," even if he is an atheist.

"Leum Hayehudi" is a Hebrew term loosely translated means "the Jewish people wherever they are."

The court ordered the government to register the children of an atheist Israeli Navy officer as Jewish, even though his wife is Christian and has never converted to Judaism.

Religious leaders warned the ruling would split the Jewish people.

Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim called on Israelis to reject the ruling, saying: "The Jewish people's nationhood is its religion."

Joint Church Aid Pulls Back Planes On Biafran Run

GENEVA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Joint Church Aid, the interdenominational relief organization, which flew more than \$10,000 tons of food and medical supplies into beleaguered Biafra, said today that it was "desperate" condition in a hospital today.

He was the latest in a series of self-immolations in France in recent days.

Doctors battled to save his life as hundreds of persons jammed two churches in Lille, northern France, for the funerals of two teen-age students who burned themselves to death in separate suicides. A fourth case was that of a man recently released from a mental hospital who died of self-inflicted burns yesterday.

4th Self-Burning Case In France in a Week

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—A factory worker who soaked his clothes in gasoline and set them alight was in "desperate" condition in a hospital today.

He was the latest in a series of self-immolations in France in recent days.

Doctors battled to save his life as hundreds of persons jammed two churches in Lille, northern France, for the funerals of two teen-age students who burned themselves to death in separate suicides. A fourth case was that of a man recently released from a mental hospital who died of self-inflicted burns yesterday.

Alleged Spy for U.S. Gets 12 Years in Poland

WARSAW, Jan. 23 (AP)—Gérard Cichy, a French citizen of Polish origin, today was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for spying for U.S. intelligence, the Polish press agency PAP reported.

Mr. Cichy, 51, a resident of Lens, northern France, was charged before a military court with collecting information about Polish military and economic installations and transmitting it to American intelligence. He was also charged with helping to recruit Poles for spying.

Mr. Cichy was employed as a tourist guide for a French travel bureau. He was arrested in December, 1968, on a trip to Poland.

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Iraq to Send Guns to Arab Guerrillas

Arms Said to Have Belonged to Rebels

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The Iraqi Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Hardan Takriti, said today that 3,000 machine guns and 650,000 rounds of ammunition had been seized from the "conspirators" who were reported to have attempted a coup against the regime in Baghdad last Tuesday night.

Gen. Takriti, who is on a four-day visit here at the invitation of the Lebanese government, said a plane-load of the arms would arrive here tomorrow and be turned over to the Palestinian guerrillas.

The proposal that the arms be given to the guerrillas was made Wednesday in a cable sent to President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq by Georges Hobeik, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the most militant of the guerrilla organizations.

50 More Face Trial

Gen. Takriti, in response to a question, refused to disclose the number of persons arrested in connection with the alleged coup attempt. Reliable reports from Baghdad today, however, said that 50 more Iraqis would be tried by a special three-man court-martial set up in connection with the plot.

Since the court began its hearings Wednesday, 41 military men and civilians have been executed. The last was a civilian who was convicted and hanged last night.

There were no further executions reported today. Informed sources said the court was taking the day, a Muslim holiday, off.

Gen. Takriti accused the United States of sponsoring and financing plots against Iraq and the Arab world as a whole.

He said the machine guns and the ammunition had been given in the plotters by Iran, which Iraq accuses of having acted in a "hostile" capacity between the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the alleged conspirators.

An Iraqi announcement claimed yesterday that the arms were actually manufactured at a factory in Israel, then brought to Iran for delivery to the Iraqi conspirators.

Do Gaulle on Disc

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The memoirs of former President Charles de Gaulle during the second world war, his descriptions of Stalin, Hitler, Eisenhower and Churchill, have been put on a long-playing record, Hachette publishing house announced.



ATTACKED ISLAND—Egyptian island fortress of Shadwan in the Gulf of Suez photographed by an Israeli plane during the airborne assault that began Thursday.

Israelis Evacuate Suez Island, Prisoners, Radar in Tow

(Continued from Page 1)

to dominate the island had failed, and the raiders began withdrawing, despite an earlier announcement that they intended to stay on, the spokesman said.

Shadwan had only small naval and army garrisons at the time of the Israeli attack.

Describing the battle, the military spokesman said a large number of Israeli Skyhawks and Phantoms jets bombed the island for four hours yesterday morning, then landed an estimated battalion of troops by helicopter in the northern part of the island.

Under heavy air cover, the raiders advanced to the south, calling on the Egyptians to surrender. Despite their losses, the defenders refused, and fighting followed from trench to trench.

In early afternoon, the Israeli forces halted their attack because of heavy losses, and the Israeli air force bombed Egyptian positions for an hour.

The Israeli force then advanced and recaptured a British-made naval radar, used to guide ships, which did not last for a fortnight, against pro-Communist troops.

Unofficially, American officials maintain that the United States gave military support to the anti-Communist forces in Laos only after the Communists first violated the Geneva accords. In the debate, Sen. Fulbright said there is nothing in international law to the effect that if someone violates the laws, you are also entitled to do it.

The United States repeatedly has said it has "no ground combat troops" in Laos. This distinction circumvents disclosure about U.S. air, ground training, or advisory activities.

In the Senate, a question about the number and function of U.S. military personnel in Laos produced this answer in the censored record:

"There are [redacted] U.S. military personnel stationed in Laos. These are either part of or attached to the attaché staff. [redacted]."

Despite Heavy Involvement

No U.S. Pact to Defend Laos Senate Told in Secret Session

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (WP)—The forces of Gen. Vang Pao, the clandestine army was trained and supplied by the United States. The sources said the odds in favor of the North Vietnamese in the two kinds of war in that nation, the Senate was told in closed session last month.

A heavily censored transcript of Senate debate on Dec. 18 about American activities in Laos was made public yesterday. The Senate went into executive session to discuss an amendment to prevent the use of defense funds to introduce U.S. ground troops into Laos or Thailand.

The transcript showed considerable dispute about U.S. activities in Laos and the implications of the limiting amendment, sponsored by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R. Ky., and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont. The amendment was passed afterward by a 72-71 roll-call vote.

The record confirms what the United States officially never has admitted: that the United States is heavily engaged in the war over Laos, as well as being engaged—which is officially admitted—in "interdiction" of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, used by North Vietnamese to infiltrate into South Vietnam.

One of the helicopters was in the A Shau Valley, where intelligence reports in North Vietnamese troops again had been downed. American helicopters in Laos were reported today, boasting to toll of 60 U.S. helicopters shot in the past two weeks.

Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, said in the debate that "the present [U.S.] activities in the nature of aerial sorties over Laos are in violation of the [Geneva] accord" of 1962 on Laotian neutrality. That exchange was partly deleted by administration censors, along with many other.

The fragmentary transcript shows Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D. La., and Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., reporting that the pending defense bill included \$80 million support for the Royal Laotian Army. But that is only a portion of the cost involved.

Sen. Fulbright, D. Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, previously had said the United States was supplying, arming, training and supporting an anti-Communist guerrilla army of 36,000 men in Laos.

The transcript shows Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R. N.Y., asking: "Are the local forces in Laos [redacted] referred to American or indigenous forces?"

Sen. Mansfield: "They are indigenous forces, both Thai and Laotian."

It was unclear if Sen. Mansfield was referring to Thai forces from Thailand or Thai indigenous forces to Laos.

The U.S. Command also in B-52 bombers for four raiding the night, two of them in the U Minh forest in the Delta bivouacs of Viet Cong, who had attacked a nearby Vietnamese Marine base.

The eight-engine bombers loaded at least 180 tons of bombs in raids against suspected base camps and staging areas, the forest at South Vietnam's southern tip, 145 miles east of Saigon, U.S. spokesman said.

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Mansfield, Citing NATO Costs, Urges GI Cutback in Europe

of Gen. W. SHINGTOM, Jan. 23 (AP).—Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said today that the United States has been doing a disproportionate share of NATO's job "to keep the other 14 members of the alliance in a position to do more than they should do."

Senate majority leader said that the West Germans are meeting their pre-determined

Senate Passes Major Nixon Crime Bill on Crime

to Cope With Vietnam

Senate passed today one of major crime bills urged by President Nixon, a measure to give the government new weapons to fight the Mafia and other underworld syndicates.

On Jan. 3, another underworld syndicate, the Organized Crime Control Act; the bill was passed 72-1 vote after the Senate rejected all amendments offered by senators who contended that some of the bill's provisions trespass on individual rights.

After the Senate retained in the bill a section overruling a Supreme Court decision that would allow defendants access to confidential government files to determine if illegally obtained evidence was being used against them, was being used against him.

Yesterday Sen. Charles H. Percy said that actions by the West German government this week have thrown "the continuing U.S. commitment in NATO into serious doubt."

The Bonn government, in cashing in \$500 million in U.S. Treasury bills this week, has "insured passage of a Senate resolution for substantial U.S. troop withdrawals from Europe," the Illinois Republi-

cans said.

He referred to the Senate resolution introduced by Senate Democratic majority leader Mike Mansfield of Montana that calls for a substantial cut in American troops in Western Europe.

Senate passed by Percy

BONN, Jan. 23 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's government to-day expressed amazement at Sen. Percy's charge that West German fiscal policy toward Washington is provoking U.S. troop withdrawals from Europe.

Chief spokesman Conrad Ahlers, asked to comment on Sen. Percy's claim, said: "Sen. Percy's statements are incomprehensible to us. Re-purchase of the Treasury bills was agreed between the two governments, and no ob-

jection has been expressed on either side," Mr. Ahlers said.

He added: "We would have cause for concern if this view had been expressed officially in Wash-

ington. But a senator does not represent the official U.S. government view."

Second Lawsuit Filed by Heirs of Late-Case Victim

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23 (UPI).—A \$1 million-dollar wrongful death suit has been filed against the six persons charged in the Tate-LaBianca murders by the children of one of the victims.

The suit was filed yesterday by James LaBianca's daughter and son by a previous marriage. Susan LaBianca, 23, administrator of her father's estate, and her brother, James, 16, were the second such suit filed in the case.

It is the parents of hair-stylist Sammy Davis Jr. and comedian Don Rickles who filed the suit against the Bevilline Hotel fund-raising affair, along with such party stalwarts as Hubert Humphrey, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D., Mass., Fred Harris, Edmund Muskie and others.

Party officials would not comment on reports that Mr. Davis' name was taken off the program because of the controversy surrounding the New Jersey crime investigation. The singer has been awaiting trial in New Jersey, where a warrant has been issued for his arrest on a contempt charge.

Arrangements chairman Maurice Ferrer said in Miami he was told by party treasurer Patrick J. Connor that Mr. Davis planned to skip the Miami Beach date because of a rescheduling of a motion picture in which he will perform.

Mr. Davis, Sammy Davis Jr. and comedian Don Rickles had headed a list of entertainers billed for the Bevilline Hotel fund-raising affair, along with such party stalwarts as Hubert Humphrey, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D., Mass., Fred Harris, Edmund Muskie and others.

Party officials would not comment on reports that Mr. Davis' name was taken off the program because of the controversy surrounding the New Jersey crime investigation. The singer has been awaiting trial in New Jersey, where a warrant has been issued for his arrest on a contempt charge.

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New L.A. Bishop Vows to Change Church's Image

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The 50-year-old archbishop said that the church "must engage in conversation about the world's problems." It must "give witness to the truth, serve rather than be served," he said.

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"No, we won't get off," shouted many of the commuters. "Take it to 175th Street."

"The next B will go all the way," said the man at the microphone. "No," yelled back the rebels, seizing a victory. "This one goes."

Finally, after two minutes of silence, the voice responded. "All right, all on the train. The B is going to 207th Street."

It happened again at 168th Street Wednesday evening.

This time victory came quicker. The dispatcher gave in at the first rebellion. This time, 90 percent of the passengers had remained in the cars.

Local Preferred

But the A—on express—was so jammed that many riders prefer to take the local to 168th Street, then walk them for the 100 yards to the next station.

Waiting for the A, however, became a nerve-shattering



Next Men to the Moon and Their Emblem

The three-man crew of Apollo-13 presented the flight's emblem to the press Thursday at Cape Kennedy. The astronauts are, from left, James A. Lovell Jr., Thomas K. Mattingly II and Fred W. Haise Jr. Represented in the emblem is the sun god, Apollo, and three horses which are pulling the sun chariot from earth to moon. The Latin phrase translates: "From the moon, knowledge." Apollo-13 is scheduled for launching April 11, reaching the moon for landing in the Fra Mauro area the 15th.

Scott Predicts Quick Confirmation

Senate Calm on Carswell's Racist Speech

By John P. MacKenzie.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The Senate accepted calmly yesterday the disclosure that Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell gave a racist speech 22 years ago during a Georgia political campaign.

No senator said the speech automatically disqualified Judge Carswell and many senators said they were prepared to accept the nominee's nationally televised re-pudication of his 1948 endorsement of white supremacy.

He added: "We would have cause for concern if this view had been expressed officially in Wash-

ington. But a senator does not represent the official U.S. government view."

Sinatra Cancels Appearance at Democratic Fete

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Singer Frank Sinatra, facing a contempt charge in a New Jersey investigation of organized crime, has been withdrawn as a headliner at a big national Democratic social here next month.

Democratic party chiefs in Washington told local planners yesterday that Mr. Sinatra was forced to cancel his appearance at the Democratic party gala Feb. 3 "because of a rescheduling of a motion picture in which he will perform."

Mr. Sinatra, Sammy Davis Jr. and comedian Don Rickles had headed a list of entertainers billed for the Bevilline Hotel fund-raising affair, along with such party stalwarts as Hubert Humphrey, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D., Mass., Fred Harris, Edmund Muskie and others.

Party officials would not comment on reports that Mr. Davis' name was taken off the program because of the controversy surrounding the New Jersey crime investigation. The singer has been awaiting trial in New Jersey, where a warrant has been issued for his arrest on a contempt charge.

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Wednesday night that he found the speech "obnoxious and abhorrent" now.

No organized opposition appeared to develop among the senators who helped defeat the Hayworth nomination. But civil rights groups were seeking evidence that Mr. Carswell, a 50-year-old federal judge from Tallahassee, Fla., had not completely shed his past beliefs while on the bench.

Support for Judge Carswell came yesterday from former Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins, whose law firm gave

Mr. Carswell his first job when Mr. Walsh was deputy attorney general a year after the 1948 Geor-

gia speech. Mr. Collins, who has

made political speeches against desegregation and repudiated them later, said Judge Carswell was not an extremist or racist.

The American Bar Association's committee on the federal judiciary has scheduled a meeting in New York on Sunday to decide whether to support the nomination. A favorable report is expected. The committee's chairman is Lawrence E. Walsh of New York, who recommended Mr. Carswell for a district judgeship in 1958 when Mr. Walsh was deputy attorney general.

U.S. Attorney Robert B. Krupansky

said the jury would be convened next Tuesday to check into "broadening aspects of the Yablonski investigation."

The announcement came one day after three Cleveland men were charged with murdering the Yablonski's in their Clarksville, Pa., home on Jan. 5.

Officials said yesterday that Mr. Yablonski was murdered shortly before he was to tell what he knew about union activities to two grand juries.

In announcing the new grand jury probe, Mr. Krupansky said that at the moment no UMW member had been called to appear before the panel.

Mr. Krupansky said: "Things are breaking so quickly, and in so many places, we don't have all the information that we expect to have later."

The three suspects are Claude E. Wesley, 28, Alburn W. Martin, 23, and Paul E. Gilly, 31. They were charged with killing Mr. Yablonski to prevent him from testifying before investigations of last month's election for the president of the UMW. In the election, Mr. Yablonski, 59, was defeated by W. A. (Tony) Boyle after a bitter cam-

aign.

Now, to Find a Fence

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STOCKHOLM, Jan.

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, January 24-25, 1970 *

The Newer Nixon

President Nixon's first State of the Union message raises the question whether he is a reformer stuck with his party's tradition of financial caution or a financial banner of reform. Certainly the language was sprinkled with the phrases of the crusader—"break with tradition," "new decade," "new beginnings," great age of reform." At the same time he blamed the unbalanced budgets of the Sixties for the current inflation and the personal indebtedness of millions of Americans, pledging that he would present a balanced budget for 1971 as the "highest priority objective of responsible government."

On the domestic scene, which took up by far the greater part of the address, Mr. Nixon acknowledged one immediate exception to his plans for fiscal retrenchment. He hoped to spend more, not less, for the war on crime. On that subject he dwelt at some length: but to the "total reform" of the welfare system, which is also going to cost a lot of money, he gave no more than a few dozen words. Crime, it need hardly be stressed, would be less of a problem if poverty were undercut by that welfare system which he recommended to Congress last year but which his forces on the Hill have promoted with something less than vigor.

* * *

As the President proceeded from the immediate future to the more remote, his reformist spirit grew more intense. Invoking a "new federalism," he proposed to reverse the direction of power which for 100 years has been flowing from local and state governments to Washington. A consequence of this reversal would be increased opportunity for all Americans—specifically, the President said, the expansion of equal voting rights. He did not attempt to square this declaration with his recent opposition to extending the highly effective Voting Rights Act of 1965 in favor of a revision that would allow

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The State of the Union

The State of the Union address is a political event with a very short life span. All the fanfare and a sense of moment that attend these rituals have a way of being dissipated almost at once in the traditional vagueness of the State of the Union pledge, in the rush of more specific presidential messages to follow, in the legislative dogfights that ensue. People remember a lot of things about Presidents Johnson and Kennedy, for example, but it is probably safe to say that their State of the Union messages are not among them. Rhetoric, "inspiration," politics: this is the stuff of the State of the Union address, and it must be said that—despite his protestation that the times call for something different and better—Mr. Nixon delivered a highly traditional address. Indeed, to a remarkable degree he followed the conventions (accomplishments, requests of the Congress, political stage-setting) that he had outlawed at the beginning of the speech. Crime and social unrest, as it seems, sprang to us fullblown from the forehead of the 1960s.

Despite the ritual nature of the State of the Union address, however, bureaucrats spill a good deal of blood fighting to get this line in or that line out, because they know wherein lies the real importance of these speeches. It is in the recorded, public revelation of presidential choices—not clinical-sounding "options" or awesomely buried decision, but fairly large and broad choices about what matters, about what programs shall be pursued, about goals and priorities. Mr. Nixon surely revealed such choices in his speech, some more admirable than others.

It was pretty barren going, for instance,

certain Southern states to revert to the old pattern of twisting the law in order to disenfranchise black citizens.

Where the President was at his best was in his call for an environmental program not only the most comprehensive in the nation's history but the most costly as well. On the program itself Mr. Nixon was specific, though neither detailed nor exhaustive. As one item in a long-range plan to "make peace with nature" he will propose that Congress appropriate \$10 billion over a five-year period, starting at once, to put modern municipal waste treatment plants everywhere they are needed in order to restore the cleanliness of the nation's waters. The proposal is thoroughly commendable as far as it goes, but unless it is combined with effective legislation to curb private industrial polluters as well, it is bound to fall considerably short of the objective.

It is refreshing to hear Mr. Nixon talk, for the first time, of the need for preserving open spaces, of buying up park lands now, while the opportunity is still open. It is equally good to have him state clearly the government's intention to set increasingly strict standards for the automobile as "our worst polluter of the air." And best of all, perhaps, is his concession—still daring for conventional Americans—that there is no virtue in growth for growth's sake, that we must redirect growth toward the improvement of life.

Notably, the President asked for a "national growth policy"—federal assistance in the building of new cities, rebuilding old ones and creating a new rural environment. The construction of highways and the location of airports would be decided only with this balanced growth in mind. If this kind of planning has become the hallmark of the Nixon administration, the development should at least encourage the skeptics as they await more evidence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

for those who still entertain a fading hope that the President may impart some sense of urgency or interest regarding the present and future fate of slum-dwelling black Americans. Mr. Nixon, it is true, did urge Congress to act on some of the important and relevant legislation he had sent to the Hill, and he did speak of equal opportunity in his roster of goals to be pursued. But that was scarcely where the domestic weight of his message was to be found. These concerns inspired no language nearly as vivid as that in which the President described the perils to a congressman who chose to leave his comfortable car in his convenient garage and walk through another kind of world to his doubtless agreeable home.

In other matters, Mr. Nixon made his broad choice well—concentrating on the theme of peace, on the ravages we have committed on our environment, on the genuinely critical problems of crime and inflation. Within each of these areas of concern he made some remarks that are worth specific comment. On the whole it is only possible to say that he came out for the right things and against the wrong, left certain key questions unanswered but gave hints at some answers to come, suggested a program that does not necessarily conform in size or cost with the economic necessity of the moment, and managed through the rhetoric to commit his administration on the record to some rather specific future accomplishments. This too, is in the tradition of the State of the Union address. Mr. Nixon has set the scene for what is to follow without providing any clear notion of how the whole thing will come out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

No Welcome Sign

It is not easy to understand why U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers wants to be in the country [Nigeria] he saw no good in and spoke so ill of only recently. Public memory is really short. But not that of Nigerians, in connection with the stand of certain world personalities in the days of the civil war.

Nigeria certainly cannot forget Mr. Rogers' public statements of antagonism against this country, which not only gave open support to secession but suggested also the possibility of whipping up world sentiment in favor of it. . . . And Rogers wants to visit this country—no sir, Rogers is not welcome.

—From the Morning Post (Lagos).

Iraq, Land of Plots

Since the present regime in Iraq consists basically of a small group, mainly officers, who took power by force and hold it by terror, conspiracies are inevitable. There is no other way of changing a regime which is incompetent and bloodthirsty.

The tally of executions over the past few days is 40, shot and hanged. This is high even by Iraqi standards, and these are worse than in almost any other country in the world.

So the revolution eats its children, and many other unfortunate as well.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 24, 1895

WASHINGTON—Neither Democrats nor Republicans desire to claim Mr. Herbert Hoover as their candidate, but within the past 24 hours he has commenced to loom large as a presidential possibility for the November elections. Politicians here are wondering whether Hoover is a Democrat or a Republican and are looking with eyes of fear upon this new candidate, who has received special consideration at home and universal acclaim for his relief work abroad.



Nixon and the New Age of Reform

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is bringing the ship of state back home for repairs. It will be a long, slow voyage, but he seemed to be saying in his State of the Union message that the old girl had been battered in stormy foreign waters too long, and needed to be tidied up, scraped, painted and remodeled for her 200th anniversary in 1976.

It was a magnificent speech; we will find out later whether it is a policy and who will pick up the tab. But not since Teddy Roosevelt have we heard a Republican President talk so much about reform.

Welfare, industry, the police, and local governments are all to be transformed into a more peaceful, secure, fair and prosperous society.

There was always a question about whether Nixon would go to the right or the left once he was well established in office. But he has now at least charted his course and defined his destination. He will zigzag to avoid the torpedoes and take advantage of the wind, but his destination is to preside over the great festival of freedom in 1976, and to get there from here he must eventually go to the left.

Two GOP Heroes

The surge of reform in America, as Richard Hofstadter has reminded us, was not always directed by the Democrats. Though turned back temporarily in the 1920s, it included the administrations of Teddy Roosevelt and even Dwight Eisenhower and has set the tone

of American politics for the greater part of the 20th century. What Richard Nixon did in his address to the Congress was to stake out a place for himself alongside his two Republican heroes, and try to take over most of the Democratic issues in the process.

On the political point, he has clearly made progress in his first year. He has retained control of the crime issue. He has blunted the lead in reforming the welfare program, and he is clearly trying to pin the inflation tail on this donkey.

Moreover, he shored up his position with the young and the cities in this speech by trying to take over the pollution issue, while assuring the Republicans by promising to redirect more power to the state and local governments.

Funding the Dream

Hubert Humphrey says Nixon is not "an artist in politics" but this is a fairly artful if not artistic performance. The Democrats have been talking for years about "re-ordering the nation's priorities" and "reallocating its resources," and now the President has challenged them and his own party to do just that.

This, of course, is only the rhetorical part of the voyage, and Nixon's utopian aims occasionally sounded a little like a tour-director's dream, but there is clearly nothing wrong with his objectives.

Then the prospects are for a much longer and harder fought off-year election than has been seen in the recent past.

The question is, meanwhile, whether the President's off-year electoral strategy will really work.

It is certainly bold, if he means what he has been saying. The party of the man in the White House has been the loser in all but one off-year election in this century. That is why most other Presidents have refused to play the active role that Nixon says he contemplates.

In the stress on crime control, in the sternness about inflation control, you could detect which way the wind is now blowing in the State of the Union message. But you can detect it even better from recent exchanges between the President and his House and Senate leaders, Rep. Gerald Ford and Sen. Hugh Scott.

So the revolution eats its children, and many other unfortunate as well.

—From The Times (London).

The President's 1970 Election Strategy

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The President's election-year strategy barely peeked through the well-knit paragraphs of his message on the State of the Union. It was no time for a fighting speech; but it is certainly a fighting strategy.

Perhaps surprisingly, Harry S. Truman is one of the Presidents whom Richard M. Nixon most admires, and his strategy can only be described as Truman-like. In other words, the Democratic Congress and the Democratic party are eventually to be blamed for all the ills that most afflict us and especially for crime and inflation.

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Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 24, 1925

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a few cases, like large chunks of the poverty program, this sense of waste is even quite justified.

The Democratic congressional leaders are also eager to get this session's work over with as soon as they can, if only because of the widespread criticism of the last session for indecision, dilatoriness and unproductiveness. Hence the prospects are for a much longer and harder fought off-year election than has been seen in the recent past.

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Worse still, the dreadful situation in the schools may be almost absent from the newspapers, but it is all too present in the minds of millions of voters in hundreds upon hundreds of neighborhoods.

Then, too, what may be called the drug-crime complex seems to grow worse with every passing month.

And both these problems are obviously driving more and more members of the white majority further and further toward the right.

Probably this second, really

Russia Works Through Labor

Red Toehold in Nigeria

By Arnold Beichman

LONDON.—At 29 Olofswon Street at the corner of Olofswon Road in the Yaba district of Lagos, a large, squat three-story cement-block building is half-completed. Its final cost when the Nigerian Trades Union Congress takes possession of what will be called the Labor Temple sometime this year will be about \$250,000.

The money is a gift from Russia to its client trade union, one of the very few national labor centers in all of Africa affiliated to the Kremlin-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. Adjoining Nigeria is Dahomey, where the Russians are backing the Union Generale des Travailleurs Dahomeiens, which is also affiliated to the WFTU.

At a time when Nigerian government officials, understandably, are grateful to the Soviet Union for its past military and now medical aid and, while they are somewhat disenchanted with Western governments, the surviving existence of the NTUC as a Soviet spearhead into Africa's most populous country is a matter of some interest. If not yet concern, not only to Western governments but to Nigeria's other neighbors as well.

The NTUC is no paper organization as trade unions in developing countries frequently are. Students in the field give the organization about 100,000 members, of whom some 30,000 to 40,000 pay nominal dues. The non-Communist United Labor Congress reports about 200,000 members, with about 80,000 paying dues.

Presses Donated

The NTUC's affiliation is no secret. Its longtime president, Wahab Goodluck, a Yoruba Muslim of 46, is quite open about his pro-Soviet orientation. So is S.U. Bassey, 43, its general secretary, an Edo tribesman from the Calabar southeastern state.

Their weekly newspaper, Advance, published on excellent presses donated by East Germany, has a run of 5,000 and is distributed free. A recent issue had an article headlined, "Communist: The Standard Bearers of Progress—Short Lessons from Lenin," a large photo of Walter Ulbricht and a loving story about East Germany titled "Twenty Years of Sweat and Success," an announcement that 174 Nigerian students were going to the Soviet Union on Soviet scholarships and another announcement that Moscow had just donated 500 books to the Lagos Central Library.

There is no wild alarm any in Nigeria over the growing presence that I noticed on a trip. One observer, not a die-hard Soviet, described Soviet activities as "handful. A still seemly-mountable problem is that while several of the Soviet mata speak English with fluency, it is as difficult for me to understand them as it is to understand English as it is to Russified English.

One diplomat, however, did press some concern about the of the Russian presence in Nigeria. "Nigeria represents a lot opportunity, but not if they use their old tactics. They're changing their line, none of crude stuff. After all, Nigeria is not a country where Communism is known to the Russians. It has any good enough, for the most part, for the most Nigeria doesn't recognize China.

"What is a potential about Moscow in Africa to that they are rising up, because they're getting more standing they're that much dangerous," the diplomat said.

Letters

Clay's Sad Story

There are a number of news items in Monday's edition of the IHT (Jan. 19) which are more significant than the quoted statement by Cassius Clay: "I will not fight again." The conflicts in Vietnam and the Middle East, Biafra—all are of far greater concern for mankind. Ultimately, however, these larger issues only magnify the plight of the individual caught within the embrace of the "system," and in this context the expression of Mr. Clay's forced capitulation is no less worthy of comment than are those pertaining to situations in which the "one" is transformed into an obscure "many."

To begin, Mr. Clay is black. And while the sports world is replete with blacks, the vast majority of these keep their social and political opinions to themselves. Mr. Clay did not. Moreover, before the issue of his socio-political beliefs arose, he had the confidence to assert that he was good—and not just good but "the greatest." Now,

this type of "Renaissance" trust in one's abilities does not go down easily in a period dominated by the principle of "teamwork" and the reaction of the public and the sportswriters is only too easily reflected, despite the fact that Mr. Clay is black.

There are three lessons learned from this sad history: (1) you are really good, credit to others; (2) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (3) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (4) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (5) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (6) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (7) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (8) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (9) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (10) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (11) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (12) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (13) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (14) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (15) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (16) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (17) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (18) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (19) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (20) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts. (21) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able

No Democrats Won't Concede

GOP Says It Has the Votes to Sustain a Veto of HEW Bill

By Richard D. Lyons

SHREVEPORT, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Democrats are predicting that they will have the votes in both the House and Senate to sustain President Nixon's expected veto of the education bill for the Labor and Education and Welfare Committee. Democrats refused to consider a bill that would have defeated both houses approved a \$15.5 billion bill with more than

the two-thirds majority required to override a veto.

The powerful school lobby, which

provided Congress to add \$1 billion

in education aid that the President

has denounced as inflationary, is

lobbying again in behalf of over-

riding a veto. Republican leaders

are working equally hard for sup-

port of the President on what he

considers a crucial issue that could

set the tone for this session of

Congress.

A House vote on the expected

veto may be delayed by a snag

that has developed in sending the

bill to the White House. The

Senate approved the overall money

figures but sent the bill back to

the House Wednesday, insisting

that it agree to earmark funds for

the various anti-poverty programs

rather than voting a lump sum to

the Office of Economic Opportunity

as the House had done.

House Democratic leaders were

willing to accept the Senate provi-

sion but put off a final decision.

If the House rejects earmarking

of the OEO funds, the measure would

go back to the Senate, thus delaying

further getting the full bill to

the White House.

House minority leader Gerald

F. Ford, R. Mich., told Democratic

leaders that 135 Republicans are

lined up to vote to sustain the

veto. This means only ten or so

conservative Democrats need be

added to that to provide a one-

third vote and stop the effort to

override a veto. Rep. Leslie C.

Arends, D., Ill., Republican whip,

expressed confidence that the

President would win in the House.

But Rep. Hale Boggs, D., La.,

Democratic whip, said more than

half the House Democrats have

been polled and only three have

said they would vote to sustain a

veto. Several others have refused to

commit themselves. Rep. Boggs

said he wouldn't predict the out-

come, but wouldn't give up on it.

A Scott Prediction

If the House voted to override

the President, the issue would go

back to the Senate, where minority

leader Hugh Scott, R. Pa., also

predicted there were at least the

34 votes required to back the Presi-

dent's veto. If the House sustained the

President's veto, the Senate would

not vote.

What troubles members most

about a veto is the loss of \$350 mil-

lion in the bill for the popular

program of aid to schools crowded

with children of employees at fed-

eral installations. Republican lead-

ers have been telling members they

can cast an economy vote for the

President and still get this "im-

pacted area" sidetracked when a

new bill is enacted. Many schools

com on this money as part of

their basic budget and some re-

portedly will close without it.

At a caucus of House Democrats

Wednesday, leaders tried to line up

most party support for the veto

bill and pushed through without

obtaining a resolution that "strongly

urges" all Democrats to vote to

overrule a veto. Many were absent.

Women Break Up Hearing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—A dozen shouting women broke up

Senate hearing on the safety of

birth-control pills today.

They were escorted out of the

Senate subcommittee meeting

as they refused to be quiet and

down. One woman told the

chair, "We don't want to present

medical freak show. We just

want to testify about the bad effects

of the pills on women."

Major complaints that no

men have testified so far before

the hearing. "How long are we

going to have to sit here and listen

to these terrible effects without

saying a single woman," said an

old woman.

Driver in N.Y.

Not a Candidate

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP).—An Ambassador to France, Senator Shriver arrived here from Paris last night.

He told newsmen he was going to attend meetings of the Kennedy Foundation and then go to Washington to discuss with the State Department the visit next month

French President Georges Pompidou.

When asked about reports that he might seek elective office in a third land, he said: "I'm not a candidate for office, but it is flatly to be mentioned."

David Dellinger made the charge in a courtroom outburst in which he and two young women were forcibly removed from the courtroom. One of them, the wife of defendant Jerry Rubin, struggled with a marshal and fell to the floor while her husband shouted: "They're hitting my wife."

There were two more motions for mistrial in the trial of seven charged with conspiring to incite riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

The outburst came as a third defendant, Bennie Davis, began testifying in his own defense. He sat at length and with emotion as he made before the jury the speech he had made before the trial on the use of anti-personnel bombs in the Vietnam War.

Defense Attorney Leonard I. Tagliari attempted to introduce evidence a hunk of metal which said was a piece of such a bomb.

Judge Julius J. Hoffman sustained a prosecution objection to in-

clude a death notice.

NO ROLLAND: White to announce sudden death in Tarragona, Spain.

His elder son, Mark, aged 32, on Tuesday 14th January, due to attend his sepulture.

—

U.S. Attorney Thomas A. Fagan

jumped to his feet to protest. "This is about the sixth time Mr. Kunkler has done something like this... It is getting to be a stale joke," he said. Judge Hoffman ordered Miss Collins to desist, which she did.



ASSOCIATED PRESS
ANTI-CORRUPTION SIT-IN. Indonesian students, some members of the 1966 university campaign against former President Sukarno, raise bundles of straw and straw hats as they swarm over the lawn at the Finance Ministry in Djakarta during a protest yesterday against corruption in government and 50 and 100 percent increases in the prices of gasoline and kerosene. Troops dispersed the demonstrators.

Salvage Divers Bubble Over in Champagne Find

FOLKESTONE, England, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Divers were bunting in the English Channel and turned up unexpected treasure

—80,000 bottles of champagne.

They found it 100 feet down

in the wreck of a French coast

er which sank 15 years ago.

"The six men in the team had

quite a party," said Jim Rowlands, Mr. Pearce's partner in the Folkestone Salvage Co.

"The champagne was in

pretty good condition. By the

end of the day men weren't

heated. The company now

plans to raise the remainder of

the cargo. It will cost them

36 shillings (\$4.30) a gallon in

customs charges but, they ex-

pect a good profit at 10 shillings

(\$1.20) a bottle.

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The

British government promised today

to set up a broadly based com-

mittee to recommend legislation for

establishing individual privacy as a

legal right.

After a long debate in the House

of Commons, during which not one

member stood up in its wake

to recommend a privacy law, Home Sec-

retary James Callaghan said that he

was naming Kenneth Younger, a

former MP, as chairman of Parlia-

ment's Select Committee on Pe-

riodic Reviews.

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Paris Galleries

DADO, CNAC, 11 Rue Berryer, to Feb. 23.

Dado, who is a Yugoslav, 30 years old, living in France, paints large canvases in pale pastel colors that are entirely dominated by the theme of decomposition and corruption. Dense crowds of rotting bodies are packed together in each canvas, and the obsession with weird details does somehow call to mind the spirit of Hieronymus Bosch. But the paintings of Bosch occasionally hold a contrast to his desperate visions, while Dado proposes no alternative to the passive apocalyptic decay he shows.

IRENE ZACK, Galerie Jacques Massol, 12 Rue La Boétie, to Jan. 31.

Sober, well balanced, abstract monumental works come in a rather porous, golden stone from the south of France, others which look like bone castings are in fact shaped in porphyry, smoothed with plaster and covered with sheets of lead that are soldered and hammered.

ADAMI, Musée d'Art Moderne, Avenue du Président-Wilson, to Feb. 15.

Pop art took the graphic style of the comic book and blew it up to the size of a large canvas. Adams has taken up the same style in which each color plane is neatly separated from the next by a crisp black line. His subject matter is the fixture, the bathtub, the shower, the hotel-room furniture in which something vaguely reminiscent of a piece of the human anatomy occasionally appears. The canvases are vast, the colors raucous, the effect as depressing as a night in the Hôtel de la Cite.

SURIBA-PUIG, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, to Feb. 7.

Sculptures in wood (mainly oak) by Spaniard Suriba-Puig. Each piece is carved and fitted to the next to achieve the effect of an abstract form with a silhouette that is suggestive of a subject even though it may often be allegorical.

BLACKIE, Galerie Séraphine, 22 Rue de l'Odéon, to Feb. 7.

Her real profession is—or was—singing, and her name is Marguerite Wood. Is she really a "nay"? Her style anyway tends to be and there is much grace and an enthusiastic sense of color in the two or three bouquets she has in this exhibition. The other paintings don't have entirely the same assurance, the style is somewhat different too.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



"Thatched Farmhouse," by Raffaelli.

London Auctions

Collecting Japanese Prints

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, Jan. 23.—When Admiral Perry opened up the trade route between Japan and the West in 1854, one of the unexpected bonuses was a flood of Japanese art to the Occident—color, hand-colored wood block prints. These were to inspire a host of artists, not the least among them Van Gogh, Manet and Degas.

By the end of the 19th century Japanese works of art had become highly fashionable in France, England and the United States. Other art objects had begun to appear in Europe, including the now highly priced *netsuke* (a small decorative object). But prints were by far the most popular. *Art nouveau* owes much to Japan for its flat, linear decorative quality.

In England, no fashionable residence was without its art objects from Japan. This was still the case in the 1920s. But the Japanese print market, like so many others, suffered drastically during World War II. During the past decade interest has revived dramatically. Prices have doubled four or five times, sometimes more.

Two sales of Japanese prints within the next week or so will give an idea of how the market stands today. Christie's sale on Jan. 27 is mixed and will include besides prints, *netsuke* and *inro* (medicine boxes). Sotheby's sale on Feb. 3 will offer a good collection of important prints by such celebrated artists as Hiroshige, Shunsho, Hokusai and Utamaro. A fine series of *surimono* is also included in Sotheby's sale. These are an elaborate form of woodblock print, often painted with gold and silver and produced in small numbers, very often for a client or patron. Chester Beatty once started to collect them, sending prices sky-rocketing up. But they toppled soon after and have remained low ever since.

The Japanese print market is ideally suited to the small collector, offering many opportunities to form a good collection for a comparatively small outlay. The world record price for a Japanese print is only £4,453 (\$6,887) paid last year at Christie's Tokyo sale for an exceptionally rare Sharaku portrait of an actor. Prints by the great masters Utamaro and Hokusai are still within reach. Hokusai's start at around £100 (\$240) and go up to £1,000 (\$3,400) for the better examples. The average Utamaro costs around £300 (\$720), although many go for as little as £30 (\$72). Dealers and collectors seem to go for the well-known prints, in good condition, by popular artists. Undoubtedly a safe policy. But the result is that a great many good artists are neglected. Also, high prices are consistently paid for the more famous prints.

Emminently collectable among the lesser-known names are Kunisada, Kunyoshi and Yezan, formerly \$10 or \$12 each but now more often in the \$30 to \$40 category for good examples. Kunisada and Kunyoshi are very reasonable, and often bundles of 50 are offered at sale and knocked down for as little as \$25. But the later works by these artists tend to be rather gaudy.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

The Art Market

A Test for Prices: Modern Masters Sale

By Souran Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 23.—One of the fascinating aspects of the Aden-Picard sale of modern masters at the Hôtel Drouot next Friday has relatively little to do with speculation—or with "art" for that matter.

Among the works to be auctioned is a nice collection by artists whose names were on the lips of the dandies of yesterday. Take for example, Constantin Guys, an assiduous reporter in oil and watercolor of Parisian highlife during the Second Empire (Napoleon III). Or, Jean Dufy, Raoul's brother and imitator. Jean-Louis Forain, or André Dignimont (who died in 1965). Their works provide a wonderful pageant of light-hearted painting to which the word "art" doesn't apply. They made headlines in their time, as often as (in fact, more often than) the fellow travelers of Impressionism. Frequently their works do quite well at auction: Guys is a highly expensive draughtsman in the \$1,500 to \$3,000 bracket.

Not so Ross Bonheur (1822-1899). One wonders what ironical whim prompted the auctioneers to include work by this arch leader of the conventional, simpering painting of the 19th century. And she is indeed under the heading of "modern masters," a denomination she might bear in the U.S.S.R. where socialist realism reigns—but hardly in the West. To appreciate the irony, it must be remembered that few painters were ever admired so much as she during their lifetimes. It was one of Ross Bonheur's paintings that was sold for £12,000 (\$28,000) to Pierpont Morgan toward the end of the last century.

After World War I, her reputation sank into the depths of non-existence. Until a few years ago, works by Bonheur were worth anything from \$2 to \$20. Since then, there has been a certain revival, financially speaking, of the school she represents. Some soft-hearted art-lover may possibly be tempted by her "Mountain Lake." The authenticity of the canvas is vouched for by the workshop stamp at the bottom left.

But, the real interest of the auction lies elsewhere: The sale will test the price levels for works by artists who have recently been in the salesroom limelight, as well as for works by potential stars. Thus, the attraction is for those who are speculating on a possible rise in the market for all of the minor painters of the 19th century.

A glance at the catalogue (drawn up by the auctioneers with the help of their experts Charles Durand-Ruel, André Pacetti and Philippe Marchaux) reveals an all but perfect balance among three categories:

• First, there are the "recently promoted" painters, whose works have occasionally passed the \$50,000 mark. For instance, Henri Lebasque whose "Le Bain des Nymphes" was sold (June 18, 1968) by Maître Guy Loudin for \$76,000, a world record for a Lebasque. Albert Lebourg (1849-1928), who painted in a pleasant Impressionist manner, belongs in this category.

• Secondly, the potential stars. One thinks immediately of Johannes Ten Cate (1858-1908). There are four pictures of his in the sale.

• Lastly, the decorative painters in whose work only the least callow enthusiast will detect the sparkle of genius.

The first two categories, in terms of art-market study, should provide an excellent basis for buyers to reassess a number of painters. The catalogue has few illustrations, quite clearly no attempt has been made to glamourize the auction. It is going to be a sale for the professional with comparatively few private individuals—therefore, a more sober-minded sale than the more important springtime auctions at Galliera or the pre-Christmas sales at Drouot.

Doubtless, the auction will reveal where people like Frank Boggis now stand. Throughout 1968 his works, still widely available, oscillated between \$1,000 and \$6,000, indicating some hesitation in the minds of buyers. Last year, prices were much closer to the higher figure. Although the Boggis gouache, "Farmyard" (14 by 12 inches), is unlikely to set museum directors on fire, the sum it fetches will show just how far prices for his work have stabilized.

There are some nice oils by Jean-François Raffaelli (1850-1924)—his works managed to rise above \$9,000 two years ago with a landscape ("Notre-Dame and the Quai de la Tournelle," 26 by



Goudy study of a swan sold for \$4,600

31 1/2 inches, March 25, 1968, Sotheby's) but have also sunk low as \$1,000. His "Thatched Farm House" painted on cardboad (26 x 30 1/2 inches) might set a new standard for this landau painter whose style falls halfway between the Barbizon School and Impressionism.

Another interesting aspect of the sale is the presence of number of drawings, watercolors and pastels by the recently promoted painters. There are five by Henri Lebasque, two Albert Lebourg, Johannes Ten Cate who, at this stage, is far less desirable in commercial terms, has 15 lots, many of which include several studies.

Those who go to sales driven by a taste for speculation will be well-inspired to take along a copy of E. Mayer's "International Auction Records." This book records the prices of some 16,000 oils, watercolors, prints, drawings and sculptures sold at auction in Europe and America in 1968. Descriptions are confined to statement of subject and size, with artists classified alphabetically. "International Auction Records," by E. Mayer. Public Post Office Box 339, 235 East 83rd St., New York 10028. \$7.40.

Some staggering prices were fetched by a number of objects at the Haumont sale (IET Jan. 11-12) last Wednesday. A set of Renaissance implements was knocked down at \$2,000 to Musée de l'Armée. A study for a swan by Jean-Baptiste Oudry (1686-1755) went for \$4,600. A pair of very small (4 by 5 inches) views, stamped on tin, from the Louis XVI period, for \$3,000, an almost incredible figure for pieces that were of historical interest but had little artistic merit.

Collectors who have found it difficult to buy Chinese jades will be well pleased to learn that a new book by S. Howard Hanes, "Chinese Carved Jades" (Fabre and Faber, London).

New information is provided from every possible point of view. Highly useful technical data are gathered at the beginning. There are photographs of some of the newly excavated pieces in China and of many unpublished pieces in Western museums. New data are supplied on two questions: on the birth of a Chinese jadite, and on the dating of later jades.

Even though the topic is highly scholarly, the author's aim makes some of the drastic reappraisals sound quite entertain. On page 71, we learn for instance that these fine archaic jades with a short cylindrical body topped by flat horizontal rims, considered to be cup-stands by the late Professor Salmony, even though he had proved his case. But in fact, Mr. Hanes says these were bracelets. A photograph shows a skeleton in an excavated tomb with such jades around the armholes.

The problems that are discussed with a wealth of references, many of which are little known to collectors, make Howard Hanes's book the indispensable guide for every collector as well as a landmark of scholarship.

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Thomas Eakins And a Camera

by John Canaday

YORK (NYT).—Thomas Eakins, the greatest American (and let's have no use to the contrary; he is) is also attracting on these days as a photographer. His well-known social photographs have perhaps been given exaggeration for some time, but portraits and landscapes, well known, are only now going into their own.

Books on the subject are appearing this year—one from the Press this spring, another with a text by Hendricks, a passionate researcher, and one on his sculptures and photographs from a house named for Eakins, Press, by Lloyd and A. Hyatt Mayor, a former curator emeritus of the Metropolitan Museum, performed an early rescue mission by which numbers of his photographs came into the Metropolitan's collection.

At the height now of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, Eakins's own town, he mounted an exhibition of 200 photographs either his or of Eakins and his taken by members of that.

This, too, with its catalog, is Mr. Hendricks's work. The most evocative collection, even though it is in the academy because the exhibition Philadelphia, even more than it is in the academy, Eakins taught until he thrown out after disagreements with the directors, but of all because of the character of the photographs, this is the most evocative collection, even though it must be admitted that quite impossible, at this point of the game, an Eakins to distinguish clearly between whatever merits the photographs have as photographs, their powerful associations, the emotive documents, nineteenth-century portrait photography in general has a quality peculiar to itself, coming as it does a transferred to subjects had to remain invisible while their images were processed on slow film) and a full of life now gone but still willing to pulse within these other images created by light and chemistry.

The power of old photographs people we have never known is in the immediacy of their essence in contradiction to the quality of their non-existence, in a routine photograph, modulates this response. It is a photograph (and in the best photographs, the

Thomas Eakins's photograph of his wife.

ness is often as much a matter of chance as of calculation; the presence is vivid—more vivid than it can be in a painting.

We are once removed from the subject of a painted portrait, since the painter stands between us and talks about himself. (The "Mona Lisa" is about Leonardo da Vinci, not about the ambiguous and indistinguishable woman who sat for it.) This is often true of modern photographs also. (A photograph by Cecil Beaton is always about Cecil Beaton, no matter what the homely subject.) But when Eakins was working with his 4-inch by 5-inch American Optical Company cameras, which was his only instrument until 1904, the opportunities for manipulation were relatively slight. After he had arranged his subject and determined a direction for light—when working in the studio—the photographer was still subject to the camera's stubbornly imposed vision.

Today, when this vision can be modified by a thousand tricks, the great photographers are set apart from the others as much by their respect for their camera's vision as by their skill in controlling it.

One never feels that Eakins is a great photographer in

this respect; he was always an amateur, and his spontaneous identification with the camera as an instrument of expression was quite natural as a corollary to his insistence, as a painter, that he was a "scientific realist." Science for Eakins was largely a matter of tangible physical structure—anatomy, both human and animal, and natural topography. The bones and flesh of bodies and faces were all the vocabulary he needed for the expression of those intangibles that make human beings more than structures of bones and flesh, and this explanation enough for the fascination that the camera's objective eye held for him.

Comparisons

By comparing certain photographs with paintings for which they were source, the exhibition makes the point that Eakins was as willing to trust the camera's eye as his own. His "Drawing the Scene," a watercolor of 1882, detail by detail almost exact transcription of his photograph of the same subject, "fishermen" pulling in their net, taken on Timber Creek estuary. And his diploma picture of 1889 for the National Academy, "The Wrestlers," is

very nearly as close. Oddly enough, the foreshortened shoulders and back of the top wrestler are as dry a bit of drawing as you can find anywhere in Eakins, and here photography may not have served him too well. The back of the same wrestler in his carefully posed photograph of two young athletes is even less convincing, although the photograph is quite clear.

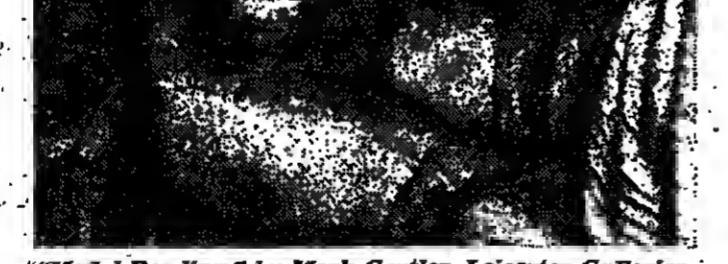
As a "scientific realist" Eakins was not altogether at home in his series of Arcadian scenes, where his well-drawn naked models disposed in landscapes that might be the lawns of well-tended Main Line mansions, often look as if they would like to get back into their clothes before the lady of the house gets back. The naked models of Eakins's open-air photographs for the series have exactly that air too. Eakins did not really believe in Arcadia. But he loved nakedness, and the Arcadian subjects gave him an opportunity to paint it. The difficulty was that he saw no reason to idealize nakedness, and Arcadia is an ideal image. It was in the faces of his contemporaries—idealized but acutely observed—that Eakins's eye, and his camera's, found their mutual focus.

During his remaining 35 years, Eakins traveled often. In his periodic flights from what he termed "the stinking slough of America," he made trips to Paris, Italy, North Africa, Barbados, in search of new themes and that quickened sense of life that he felt was being ground down by the grim realities of city living. But he was never again to find the esthetic stimulus he had received from his initial visit to Paris. Nor, judging from the fine small exhibition of Eakins's work currently on view at the Robert Schoelkopf Gallery, 825 Madison Avenue, did he find a subject as conducive to his talents as the American city—however ambivalent about it his feelings may have been. "New York is my wife," he conceded to a fellow painter, "... I always come back to her."

The Schoelkopf exhibition, which includes 48 works—oil, watercolors, drawings and collages—affords a particularly interesting view of Eakins because it does not concentrate upon his most famous paintings (now all in museums) but upon his less familiar works: landscapes relating to his travels; symbolic, almost surreal, paintings of birds and enigmatic figures.

None of these works really attains the eloquence of Eakins's New York paintings, but they remain the products of a remarkably gifted artist. They reveal a different Eakins, a much more problematic figure than the first generation modernist or the "American Futurist" who has settled so comfortably—and perhaps too negligently—into the textbooks.

Coincidentally with the Schoelkopf exhibition, Harvard



"Model Reading," by Mark Gertler. Leicester Galleries.

IDEALS IN ART" of unscrupulous and common sense and perception. His work hangs close to Edward Burra's cast-off watercolor of 1938. And Maitland's Whistleresque small oils of Kensington and Chelsea, via setted in Paris.

The New Year exhibition which runs through Thursday at the Leicester Galleries, 2a Cork Street, is an excellent group of paintings, drawings and sculpture. The enormous fun of this gallery's mixed exhibitions is that one never knows whom one may come upon hanging alongside whom. There is a watercolor of a sunset by George Clausen (and who, happily, remembers Clausen now? Although he had a great reputation in the first decade of the present century, and delivered a series of eight lectures entitled "Ains and

of the Rolls standing outside continental hotels of the kind buried in Michael Ains and at Fitzgerald's Alm, who, as his work Alm Road, was in London's East End, wisely, because it provides a marvelous material for an servant artist, paints the

Music in London

'Il Trovatore' or the Perils of Perfection

By Henry Pleasants

YORK.—"Il Trovatore," despite a Spanish source and a Spanish setting, is just about as Italian as Italian opera can be. The heroes of the current Covent Garden production, though Verdi, of course, are predominantly American, and none of them is even English, allowing an exception for Edward Downes, the conductor.

Among the singers, Martina Arroyo, the Leonora, Shirley Verrett, the Azucena, and James McCracken, the Manrico are American. John Shaw, the Conde de Luna, is Australian, and Don Howard, the Ferrando, is Canadian. Not an Italian in sight, and this may explain, I suspect, why a performance so exceptionally well sung was less compelling than the quality of its individual achievements would have led one to expect.

The opening night brought ovations for everyone, and especially for Miss Arroyo and Miss Verrett. The cheers were brilliantly earned. Miss Arroyo sang Leonora, as tough an undertaking as any in opera, more beautifully than any soprano I can remember, not of Milanov in her prime, and more perfectly, even than Almanov. Miss Verrett also sang beautifully, less perfectly than her counterpart, but more forcefully, too. Her voice is light for a mezzo, but it is a splendid instrument, and she uses it resourcefully.

In the face of such excellence it must seem churlish to find fault, but it is fascinating, too, especially when the fault one finds is the very absence of conspicuous fault. This is where the presence of an Italian or two might have supplied that component of perfunctory excess which makes Italian opera exciting.

Edward Hanaford, reviewing the first performance of Verdi's

Requiem in Vienna in 1879, put his finger on it. There had been complaints that the Requiem was too theatrical for a sacred work. Hanslick would have none of that. "What may appear so passionate, so sensuous in Verdi's Requiem," he wrote, "is derived from the emotional habits of his people, and the Italian has a perfect right to inquire whether he may not address the dear Lord in the Italian language."

The language at Covent Garden is, to be sure, Italian, and the principals all handle it correctly enough. Too correctly, perhaps, and everything else is rather too correct. Not that the opera is underplayed. It is actually a strong performance, dramatically. But it is not an Italian kind of strength. The problematic aspects of this production are neither vocal nor musical. They are idiomatic.

This applies less to the gentlemen than to the ladies. Neither Mr. McCracken nor Mr. Shaw could offer comparable examples of immaculate vocalism. In the lyrical episodes they tended to be erratic. But they were uninhibited when the gloves were off, not afraid to belt when belting was in order; and they have the big voices, and the big temperaments for the job.

Philip Sargent's settings for this production are wonderfully severe and massive, just right, one feels, for 19th-century Spain. And I mean it as no aspersion when I note that the castle of the second scene looks more like the exterior of Moyenneville Prison than anything I have seen since I left Philadelphia in 1842.

While in this hyperbolic vein, I might also note that Andrew Porter has contributed to the program book the most judicious synopsis of "Il Trovatore" I have ever seen. Probably the only lucid synopsis to come to mind.

Art in New York

Stella's 'Adventure Into a Virgin Forest'

By James R. Mellow

NEW YORK (NYT).—In 1911, in Paris, the Italian-born American artist Joseph Stella had a glimpse of the promised land of modern art. He was 24 at the time, and his encounter with the major figures of the modern movement made an indelible impression on his artistic consciousness.

It was in Paris that Stella was introduced to Matiès and Picasso and experienced the fervor of American art—a period that is only beginning to be properly analyzed and evaluated. With the advent of the New American Painting, beginning around 1916—the year of Stella's death—American art pushed forward into a position of leadership on the international art scene.

Stella, himself, had misgivings about his younger compatriots and branded Jackson Pollock as a man who "had gotten on the wrong track." The thrust of American art into a position of international prominence has now placed the first generation of American modernists in a different light than the one under which they were viewed by historians several decades ago.

Stella and his colleagues—painters, say, like Arthur Dove or Marsden Hartley—are beginning to appear more individual, less provincial in their relationships to modernist art than once seemed to be the case.

The impact of European styles upon these artists is undeniable, but we have reached a point—and both the Schoelkopf exhibition and Mrs. Jaffé's monograph are supporting evidence—when we can consider Stella

and his colleagues in a broader context. No longer is it necessary to measure the strength of their achievements solely by marking off their distance from the center of an esthetic impulse that began in Paris. We can begin to see them, too, as the initiators of a new wave in art—a wave that was to cross the Atlantic, traveling in the opposite direction.

Confusing

In the IET of Jan. 23 Jon Winroth noted that the Juilliard Guide listed as operative a cafe that has been closed for some time, Le Quinque, whose address was 22 rue du Four. The owner of a restaurant Le Quinque, 28 Avenue Ledru Rollin, telephoned yesterday to say that his restaurant is still quite active. The IET regrets the confusion despite the guide page reference given by Mr. Winroth.

Years later, in language that was both colorful and extravagant, Stella was to describe this glimpse of the possibilities of modern art as "a panorama of the most hyperbolic chromatic wealth... [a] full adventure into a virgin forest of thrilling violence."

When Stella returned to the United States—and specifically to New York—on the eve of the historic 1913 Armory Show, he began to put his new vision to work. Until that time, his art—masterful as it was—could rightfully be defined as living "on the crumbs of the past." Under the impetus of his Parisian experiences, he forged a modern style that found its most significant expression in a remarkable series of paintings—"Battle of Lights, Coney Island," "Brooklyn Bridge," "New York Interpreted"—paintings that achieved a style of precisionist elegance on strictly New World themes.

During his remaining 35 years, Stella traveled often. In his periodic flights from what he termed "the stinking slough of America," he made trips to Paris, Italy, North Africa, Barbados, in search of new themes and that quickened sense of life that he felt was being ground down by the grim realities of city living. But he was never again to find the esthetic stimulus he had received from his initial visit to Paris. Nor, judging from the fine small exhibition of Eakins's work currently on view at the Robert Schoelkopf Gallery, 825 Madison Avenue, did he find a subject as conducive to his talents as the American city—however ambivalent about it his feelings may have been. "New York is my wife," he conceded to a fellow painter, "... I always come back to her."

The spokesman in Boston said Dr. John Shearman of the Courtauld Institute of London, an authority on Raphael, valued the painting at \$1.5 million.

In Rome, Rodolfo Siviero, head of the government's department for the recovery of works of art, said he was convinced the painting originally belonged to the collection of an ancient noble family in Genoa, the Fieschi. Mr. Siviero said an investigation into the sale is now under way.

Under Italian law, all works of art held to be an important part of the country's heritage are banned from export unless the government grants specific authorization. Raphael's works fall in this category.

The spokesman in Boston said Dr. John Shearman of the Courtauld Institute of London, an authority on Raphael, valued the painting at \$1.5 million.

Boston Museum: Raphael Was Bought in Europe

BOSTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—A spokesman for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts said a Raphael painting, whose sale is being investigated by Italy, came from a private collection in Europe. He declined to be more specific.

"The previous owner wanted very much to have it in a great museum where it would be seen by the public, appreciated, and well taken care of," the spokesman said.

In Rome, Rodolfo Siviero, head of the government's department for the recovery of works of art,

SOTHEBY'S

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Tuesday, 27th January, at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Continental Ceramics

Tuesday, 27th January, Old Master Etchings, Engravings and Woodcuts

Wednesday, 28th January, Old Master Paintings

Wednesday, 28th January, at 10:30 a.m. Gold and Silver Coins and other Artifacts from the Wreck of the Association Part II and a small and important Collection of Gold Coins

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OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

OLD MASTER DRAWINGS

IMF Seen Picking Up Tab for West Germany

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, Jan. 23 (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund is to pick up a \$30 million tab for West Germany as part of efforts to ease a post-revaluation squeeze on human reserves, informants re-

port.

The unusual transaction is intended with a \$485 million French avow on the IMF that will be made early in February, the second final part of a medium-term approved after the French de-

valuation Aug. 8.

France will use the money to pay short-term debts. To help the IMF to produce the funds under its agreement with the major nations, Germany was originally to lend the \$30 million.

Role Reversal

But in a dramatic reversal of roles as November, the former creditor is now become a debtor to the and has sought relief from its previously agreed obligation. Since November, the Germans ave lost nearly \$6 billion from

U.K. Merger Links IPC to Reed Group

LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Plans

to merge one of the world's largest

publishing groups with a leading

paper-making and packaging group

are announced today by the Interna-

tional Publishing Corp. (IPC) and the Reed Group Ltd.

Don Ryder, chairman of Reed,

announced today that the merger

will be carried out by Reed offer-

ing eight of its shares for 25 IPC

shares. Hugh Chidlow, journalist

chairman of IPC, accompanied Mr.

Yder.

At today's closing stock market

the Reed offer puts a price

of \$288 million on the news-

paper and book group which owns

the U.K.'s biggest mass-circulation

paper, the Daily Mirror and the

Sunday Mirror, as well as more

than 200 magazines. It has a

bread of interests in other publish-

ing fields also.

Reed supplies IPC's newspapers

and IPC already owns 27

of Reed's shares. The two

have been closely associated

for half a century. Between them

they employ 6,000 persons. The

combined firm would rank as the

K. U. K. largest firm, after Pearson.

Reed, one of the world's biggest

paper companies, has interests in

India, and Australia, and annual

revenue of more than \$220 million

before taxes for the nine

months ended Dec. 31, 1969, \$31.7

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Reed's annual sales for the six months ended Aug. 31, 1969, reported sales of \$123.8

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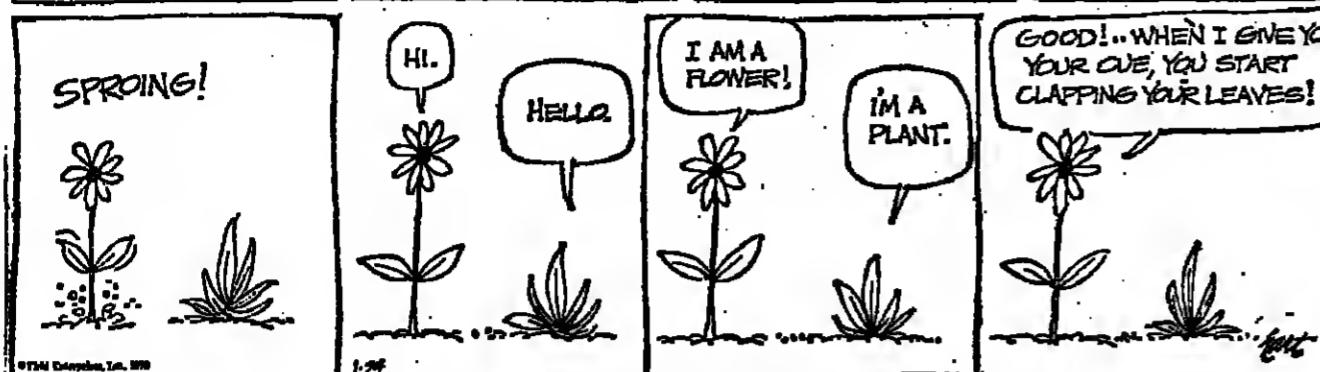
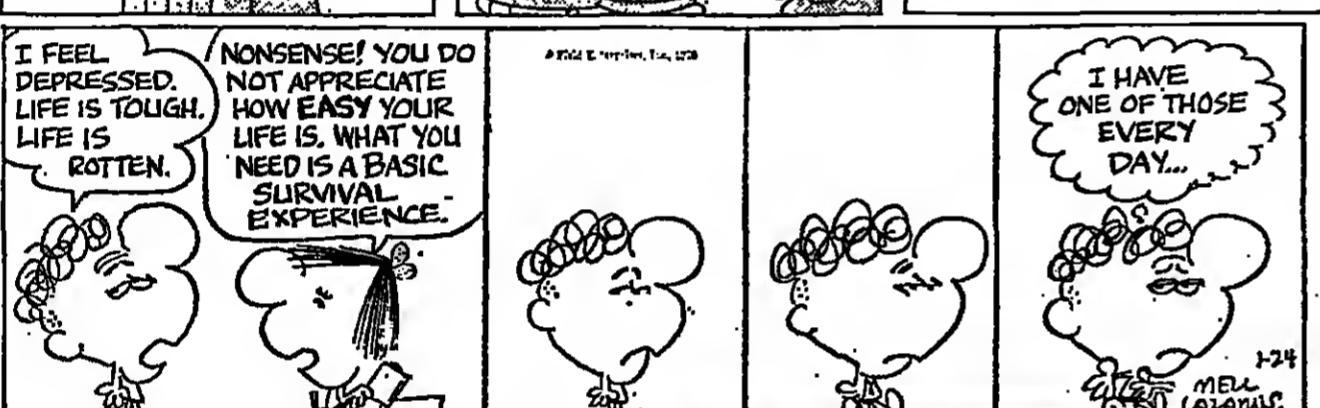
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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JUMBLE



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: GIVEN SHOWy WEIGED BEATEN

Answer: This often covers a lot—WEEDS

(Answers Monday)

Crossword puzzle

Edited by WILL WEN

THE FACE IS FAMILIAR—By Eugene T. Maleska

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1. Track official

2. Musical

3. African port

4. Author of "The King Ranch"

5. Ken Murray

6. Nonsense!

ACROSS

1. Termagant

2. Craft

3. Spillpot for

4. Tarnished

5. Metallic

6. Hairy part

7. Papa Bear

8. Patti Page

9. Words off

10. Bitter

11. Easing place

12. Headaches

13. Novelist Levin

14. Grub

15. Disengagement

16. Benjamin's river

17. Connery

18. Harrison's nickname

19. Arctic base

20. Devil

21. Indian hawk

22. Fleet of grous

23. Schumann's

24. Mexican shawl

25. Eddie's last to

26. "Lynn"

27. Kyle or Tobin

28. Sunshades

29. Play the seven

30. Valentine tree

31. Grecian

32. Katalan

33. Met soprano

34. Earthbone

35. Uruguayan export

36. Urethane

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Art Buchwald

Who Needs Them?

WASHINGTON.—The American railroads may be behind the times when it comes to serving passengers, but as far as their public relations are concerned, they are literally in the space age.

Some months ago, the American railroads hired Wally Schirra, the astronaut, to do their radio and television commercials for them. Mr. Schirra, in his sincere voice, tells us what a great job the American railroads are doing for each and every one of us, and always ends his commercials with the same statement: "The American railroads—who needs them?"—You do!

I'm quite sure Mr. Schirra wouldn't make a commercial unless he believed in the product, so the only thing we can assume is that he hasn't taken a ride recently on a passenger train.

I would like to imagine what would happen if one of our astronauts took a ride from Stamford to New York during the morning rush hour.

"This is Penn Central Control. We are 87 minutes late into take-off and holding. How do you feel, Wally?"

"I'm freezing my tail off. Where's the train?"

"It's in New Haven and holding, Wally. Suggest you guys go into the waiting room."

Twenty minutes later: "Hello,

Nixons to View '77 Musical At White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The entire cast of the Broadway musical "1776" will perform at the White House on Feb. 22—George Washington's birthday.

The special performance will be the second of a series of evenings at the White House that President and Mrs. Nixon have launched to present a variety of personalities from the entertainment world.

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